THE GENESEE FARMER.

VOL. II. ROCHESTER, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1832. NO. 24.

PUBLISHED BY L. TUCKER & CO.
At the Office of the Daily Advertiser.
Terms—$2,50 per annum or
$2,00 if paid in advance.

N. GOODSELL, EDITOR.

WOOL.

As many of our farmers have been engaged in raising sheep for years past, wool forms one very important item in the produce of many farms.—To sell this to the best advantage, then, is a matter of consequence; and every farmer should consider well the old maxim, that "haste makes waste." Never has been a time since the establishment of our government, when the intrigues of politicians have more endangered the produce of the labors of the husbandman than at present; at least this will apply to the present clip of wool.

The proposed alterations to our present protecting system, which are under discussion at Washington, will be taken advantage of by speculators, to work upon the fears of our farmers, which, together with the present scarcity of money, we fear will induce many to dispose of their wool at prices altogether below a fair valuation. To prevent this, we have only to say to our readers, "hold on." Eastern purchasers appear disposed to crowd bargains during the present state of affairs; and the inference is plain, that they do not wish to purchase unless at prices which are safe, "come what may."

A few facts should be reflected upon by our wool growers before they sell: *first*, England does not furnish at present any fine wool, even for her own manufactures; *secondly*, she will pay a price for Saxony wool equal to her prospects for marketing her manufactured articles. If our present duties on woolen goods are reduced, or are likely to be, (which, by the by, she will know through her hirelings at Washington as soon as we do,) then the prices of fine wool in Europe will advance, and a corresponding advance with our manufacturers will take place; for, however fatal such measures may be in the end, those already engaged in the business will linger on in hopes, rather than suspend their operations at once.—These things, we think, will insure a fair price for the present clip of fine wool, to those who are not over hasty to dispose of it. We know that there are many agents and speculators already traversing our country, and endeavoring to secure the produce of our flocks at such prices as their own interests dictate; and we are sorry to state, that there has already been some sales of fine wool in this village, at prices which did not add much to the reputation of the vender, either in point of independence or sagacity. Now every farmer should consider that, when he sells an article in a regular market at a price below a fair valuation, he not only injures himself, but his neighbors: therefore, let those who would dispose of their wool, be careful and examine all attendant circumstances, and not trust too much to the song of the purchaser. There is an old maxim of sacred record which saith, "It is nought, it is nought, saith the buyer, and when he giveth away he boasteth."

Boston is our present wool market; and, from the untiring zeal of the Editor of the New England Farmer, in the cause of Agriculture, and the interests of the farmers generally, we trust that we shall be advised of any important change that may take place in prices, which we shall not fail to gve to our readers.

FLORAL CALENDAR.

June 11.—The common Locust tree, (*Robina pseudo-acacia*) Guelder rose or Snowball, (*Viburnum opulus*) Mock orange or Syringo, (*Philadelphus coronarius*) Black Walnut and Butternut, (*Juglans nigra* and *cineria*) and Yellow Roses, now in flower.

In referring to the Floral Calendar for the last year, we find many of the above plants were in flower on the first of June; some of them have been in flower for the last four days, and we conclude that it would not be far from correct to say, that vegetation at this time is about seven days later than it was last year.

Early prolific scarlet, Duke of Kent, or Austrian scarlet Strawberries, now ripe.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The attention which at this time is paid to Agriculture, and those subjects which are immediately connected with it, argues well for the advancing prosperity of our country. Never has there been a time since we became a nation, when there was so much feeling on this important subject. As a proof of this, almost every newspaper announces to us the publication of some new work on subjects connected with Agriculture, Horticulture, and the Household Arts. The increase of such publications far outstrips the increase of population; and we may justly boast that in the United States are published some of the most useful Agricultural Journals in the world.

Although we have but just entered our paper upon the list of those which are endeavoring to disseminate useful information, and have not had opportunities to become personally acquainted with the conductors of our most respectable Agricultural Journals, yet we have received such proofs of their attention to us, and the cause in which we are engaged, as leaves not a doubt but that they are looking beyond the narrow bounds of pecuniary benefit. Such is the attention paid to subjects connected with Agriculture at this time, that the most obscure, ignorant farmer in our land, wishing to gain information on subjects which have been beyond his means for obtaining, has but to make the inquiry of the conductor of one of our Agricultural Journals, when, if he is not acquainted with it, he calls in the most scientific men of our country to his assistance; the records of the past are searched, and all the knowledge of ages are returned to the inquirer, and all this comes to him as free as air. If our farmers do not become well informed, the fault is with themselves.

INSECTS OF APPLE TREES.

This is the very time when the small insects called lice upon apple trees are hatching. As they come forth from under the small shell where the eggs have remained during winter, they appear a small, downy speck, travel a small distance upon the tree, and locate themselves and produce a covering similar to the one from which they emerged. While they are unprotected with the shell, the application of strong soap suds to the branches where they are, proves at once their destruction, besides it gives the tree a healthy appearance, and destroys most of the small fungus growing upon the bark. We hope those who have fruit orchards will not forget to make the application.

WILD GRAPES.

We again call the attention of our farmers to the preservation of such wild grape vines as are growing upon their lands, and are known to produce fruit. The wild grape of this vicinity, commonly called the *Chicken Grape*, will be worth in this market next fall from fifty cents to one dollar per bushel, in the cluster. Those who have vines which they know to be good bearers, should lay down some of the branches and cover them with earth, that they may take root, as they do not readily take from cuttings. This variety are superior wine grapes.

BREMEN GEESE.

It will be seen by our last, that the Editor of the New England Farmer has given the desired information respecting the Bremen Geese; in consequence of which, an order has been received to be forwarded to Mr. RUSSELL for a pair of them. Should any gentleman wish to procure one or more pair of these geese, they might be forwarded with those already ordered, if the request is made seasonably.

WEATHER.

The weather, which has been rather cold and backward for two weeks past, has now (June 11) become quite warm; the termometer in the shade this day has been up to 90°.

CABBAGE.

Most of our early cabbage plants have been destroyed by maggots in the roots. Will some of our experienced gardeners inform us of the most effectual means of preventing them?

Those who would prevent the effects of drouth upon garden vegetables, should remember that ground often stirred resists the effects longest.

Greatfield, 6 mo. 7, 1832.

Dear Friend—On the first of this month I observed some Curculios on the plum trees in my fruit garden; and not knowing how numerous they might prove, or how much danger was to be apprehended from them, we spread the sheets which we keep exclusively for this purpose, and by shaking, from about fifty trees we caught more than thirty of those insects. Since that time, on different days, we have made similar trials; but we soon became satisfied that only a few were left; and unless others migrate hither, which the movements of the hogs will be likely to prevent, I think their depredations will be very limited this season.

To show the difference between this and last year, I will add that *then* we caught more than

three hundred at different times within twenty-four hours.

Although I destroyed so many of the worms last autumn, which infest the quince tree; and although the small woodpecker examined the trees after me, and must have taken many more, if I may judge from his openings into their excavations;—yet within a few days, I have found a remnant of these depredators at work. At this season they are easily detected by the orange colored filth which drops from their holes on the ground. By cutting into these with a chisel or pruning knife, and then using a barbed wire, they may be easily drawn forth; and I hope that those who cultivate the quince tree will lose no time in attending to the business.

Very respectfully, D. THOMAS.

N. GOODSELL.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.

The Curculio made its appearance in our gardens at Rochester about the same time as mentioned by our friend, D. T.; but owing, as we supposed, to the unfavorable weather, very few have been seen until the present week, and our apricots, nectarines and plums, have remained comparatively uninjured; but on the 10th and 11th the temperature of the weather increased, and these depredators did considerable injury to our small fruits. From the long continuance of wet, cold weather which we have had, we hope their numbers have been diminished.

—

P. S. Since the first side of this number was printed, we have received a letter, dated 6 mo. 11, from D. THOMAS, which would have been inserted instead of the preceding had it been received in season. Mr. T. says he was mistaken in the opinion he had formed as to the limited number of the Curculio the present season, and proceeds as follows:

"Not three days ago, I saw that many of the plums were punctured; and began to suspect that *shaking* the trees was not sufficient. Under a tree in the remote part of the fruit garden, having spread the sheets, I therefore made the following experiment: On *shaking it well*, I caught five Curculios; on *jarring it with the hand* I caught twelve more; and on *striking the tree with a stone*, eight more dropped on the sheets. I was now convinced that I had been in an error, and calling in the necessary assistance, and using a hammer to jar the tree violently, we caught in less than one hour more than two hundred and sixty of these insects.

"Under a considerable number of these trees, the hogs had been fed with small grain, which to gather up, gave them much employment, and the ground was trodden like a highway; yet this has not proved a sufficient protection. It may afford some satisfaction, however, to state that we have not found more than one fourth or one fifth as many insects on these trees, as on those which the hogs have seldom visited."

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

An adjourned meeting of the Monroe County Agricultural Society will be held at the Court House in Rochester at 1 o'clock, P. M, on SATURDAY, *June* 30. All persons friendly to the objects of the Society are invited to attend. Punctual attendance on the part of the Town Directors is solicited. N. GOODSELL, *Rec. Sec'y.*

GENESEE COUNTY.

A meeting will be held at the Court House in Batavia on the 28th inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of forming an AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY in this county, and taking such other measures as may be necessary to the promotion of the interests of the Farmers of Genesee. The Farmers and gentlemen friendly to Agriculture are requested to use their influence in procuring as full an attendance at the meeting as possible, that the interests of every part of the County may be represented.

SHUBAEL DUNHAM,
MARTIN O. COE,
HORACE HEALY. } *Cor. Committee.*

Batavia, June 11th, 1832.

Whitewashing.—The Miner's Journal says that a pint of varnish mixed with a bucket of whitewash, will give it in a greater degree, the qualities of paint—and that it will withstand all kinds of weather.

Botany.—Mrs. Almira H. Lincoln has just published a third edition of her Familiar Lectures on Botany, for the use of higher schools and academies. Her materials are from the best scientific sources, and they have been carefully revised by competent scholars and botanists. The work includes practical and elementary botany with generic and specific descriptions of the most common native and foreign plants, and a vocabulary of botanical terms.

Cutting Corn Stalks.—Several writers in the N. E. Farmer have made experiments which satisfy them that the tops of corn should not be cut before the corn is fully ripe. Alternate rows were cut at the usual time, and it was found that the rows uncut yielded the heaviest and fullest corn, weighing when dry several hundred pounds more to the acre than the rows which had the tops cut off. Upon this subject Judge Buel remarks:

"There is a striking analogy between the animal and vegetable kingdoms. Food taken into the stomach of animals does not nourish, but is prejudicial to health unless it undergoes the process of digestion. Nor does food nourish the plant until it has been elaborated by the leaves. Plants, therefore, without leaves, cannot grow; but on the contrary if defoliated in hot weather, the unelaborated sap becomes stagnant, ferments and destroys the vitality of the plant. Thus, while the tops of corn are cut, the supply of food to all the ears above the remaining leaves, is cut off, and the supply is materially diminished to those below. A diminished product must of course be the consequence."

Judge B. says his practice has been to cut his corn up by the roots and set it in little stacks to ripen, thus saving the leaves from the frost for fodder, and letting the ear continue for awhile to draw nutriment from the stalk.

Much more corn might probably be raised on an acre than is usual, by taking pains in planting, and in hoeing to thin out the stalks so as to have them stand several inches apart. The Messrs. Pratts, of Madison county, N. Y. several years ago, raised *one hundred and seventy bushels* of corn on an acre by planting in drills three rows in each, quincunx, thus, ... the center of the drills four feet apart, and the stalks in the drills six inches apart. Judge Buel raised 120 bushels to the acre, by planting in drills, two rows in a drill, thus, ... the plants six inches apart, and three feet between the centers of the drills. Mr. Stimson raised 108 bushels on an acre by planting in hills, the rows 2 feet 6 inches apart. It is evident that the plants should not be crowded together five or six in a hill, and it is believed that the hills or drills might be nearer each other than it is the common practice to plant them.—*Augusta Age.*

QUICK LIME FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF INSECTS.

Mr. John Plant, a writer for the Horticultural Register informs us, that "during the last six years, I have made use of quick lime in the spring, just when the buds are opening. I take the advantage of the trees being moistened with rain or dew, otherwise I sprinkle the bushes with water by a syringe or engine, and then with a quantity of fresh, well-fallen lime, I give each a strong dusting over the branches; I repeat the operation in the course of four or five days.

"Supposing that at the time the buds were beginning to expand their foliage, the insects were then hatching or about creeping from their hiding places, I was induced to adopt the application of lime, judging that it would not only destroy the young insects, but should any escape, it would, by adhering to the green buds or young foliage, render the food of the insects poisonous.—By attention to the mode described, I have never had any Caterpillars on the bushes at a later season of the year. It is my practice to prune the bushes in autumn, and to have the ground about their roots manured and dug.

"I have likewise found lime to be an excellent preservation of small seeds, as broccoli, turnip, radish, &c. from the ravages of birds. When I sow a bed with seeds, I immediately give it a strong dusting all over, to prevent the birds taking what seeds may accidentally be uncovered as they will not eat the seeds when strongly covered with the lime. When I observe the plants coming up, I water the bed, or take advantage of the dew, and give the bed another dusting. If the weather be rainy, I repeat it, if required, till I perceive the plants have got into rough leaf."

Cankerworms and Caterpillars.—H. Van Voorhis Esq. of Malden, has communicated to us the following method of exterminatting the above mentioned insects from fruit trees, the efficacy of which he assures us he has tested by successful experiments.

He procures a sheet-iron vessel of the shape of the frustrum of a hollow cone or a sugar loaf, with a part of the top cut off, which is large enough to hold six or seven quarts. This has a door or openining near its bottom, a number of holes punched near its top, and a socket near its bottom to receive the end of a pole by which it may be elevated when in use. Within this vessel a fire is made of tobacco stems, oil, and sulphur, moistened a little with water, so as to cause a slow combustion with much smoke. This apparatus is held by the pole to the windward of a tree infested, in such a position as to cause the smoke to spread over the branches to which the insects are attached, by which means they are soon fumigated into nonentity.—*N. E. Farmer.*

(From the Library of Agricultural and Horticultural Knowledge.)

THE DAIRY.

(Continued from page 179.)

IV. PROCESS OF CHEESE MAKING.

The production of cheese embraces the following particulars:

1. The season.—2. Periods of milking, and the qualities of the milk.—3. Preparation of the rennet.—4. The choice of coloring matter.—5. The setting, breaking, and gathering of the curd.—6. Management of the cheese in the press, manner of salting, and mangement in the cheese-room.

1. The season.—The best season for making cheese is when the cows can be fed in the pastures, from the beginning of May until the end of September. In Gloucester the season continues from April till November, May and June being the principal months.

2. Periods of Milking and Qualities of the Milk.—The times at which milking is performed in Cheshire, during summer, is at six o'clock, morning and evening; during winter, as soon as light, and before dark commences. In Wilts and Suffolk it is begun by four in the morning, and therefore over before the heat causes the cow to become restless and uneasy. The milk should be put into pans immediately, that it may be expeditiously cooled.

The goodness of the cheese depends principally on the richness and the quality of the milk. A one-meal cheese is so termed when the whole of the produce of one milking is employed, in its simple state, for the production of the cheese; but sometimes the cream, either wholly or in part, is removed from the first milking or meal and blended with the whole produce of a second milking, and a cheese thus obtained is termed a two-meal cheese.

The operation of cheese making commences after the morning's milking is completed. To make cheese of the best quality, and in the greatest abundance, the cream should remain in the milk. Where two milkings are put together, the cream of the evening's milk is skimmed off, and the milk put into the cheese tub, reserving some proportion to be made scalding hot; one half of which is poured into the cheese tub, among the cold milk, and the other into the pan where the cream is put; these being incorporated, the whole is poured into the cheese tub, where the morning's milk is put, warm from the cows, when the rennet is applied in the usual manner.

3. Preparation of the Rennet.—The stomach of all animals secretes a fluid, which is called the gastric juice, which possesses the property of converting milk into curd and whey. What is known, therefore, as rennet, is nothing more than the stomach of a calf, in which the gastric juice is preserved by a process which we are now about to detail.

Three pints or two quarts of soft water, mixed with salt, wherein is put sweet briar, rose leaves and flowers, cinnamon, cloves, mace, and almost every spice and aromatic that can be procured, are to be put into two quarts of water, and made to boil gently, till the liquor is reduced to three pints, and care should be taken that it is not smoked.—Strain it clear from the spices, &c. and when of the same temperature as milk taken from the cow, it is to be poured upon the bag or maw. A lemon may then be sliced into it, and suffered to remain a day or two; after which, the whole should be strained again, and bottled for use; it will keep good for twelve months or more. It will smell like a perfume, and a small quantity of it will turn the milk, and give the cheese a pleasing flavor. If the maw be salted and dried for a week or two, near the fire, it will answer the same purpose again almost as well as before.

Throughout the whole process of preparing and preserving rennet, too much attention cannot be given to its cleanliness and sweetness, for if it be kept too long, so as to become foul or tainted, the cheese will invariably become affected by it, and will prove unfit for use. The quantity of rennet to be employed, can only be ascertained by practice, but upon an average, about a third of a pint, wine measure, will be sufficient for fifty gallons of milk.

4. Choice of Coloring Matter.—Spanish annatto is unquestionably the best ingredient for coloring cheese, half an ounce of which is sufficient for half a hundred weight cheese. The annatto, dipped in milk, may be rubbed on a piece of smooth stone, and then mixed with the milk in the cheese tub, previously to applying the rennet, and should be well stirred about, so as to be thoroughly diffused through the milk.

5. The Setting, Breaking, and Gathering the Curd.—1. Setting of the Curd.—It is known, from daily experience, that the warmer the milk is when the rennet is put to it, the sooner it will coagulate. It is equally well known, that the cooler the milk and the longer it is in coagulating, the more tender and delicate the curd becomes; on the contrary, if the milk be too hot, and the coagulation takes place too rapidly, the curd proves tough and harsh. But it seems to be a fact well established, that a cheese made from milk which has been coolly and slowly coagulated, is longer before it comes marketable, than one made from milk which has undergone deliberate coagulation; and which, being drier and of a harsher texture, sooner becomes cheese, and fit for the taster.—Therefore the great art in this stage of the process lies in the degree of warmth of the milk when set; that is, when the rennet is put to it; and this can only be correctly ascertained by the use of the thermometer.—According to Marshall, from 85 to 90 deg. of heat, and a period of two hours, are the fittest for coagulation. This period, however, must vary according to the season, climate, and pasture on which the cows are fed. Milk produced from poor pastures, requires a higher degree of heat to effect coagulation than that obtained from richer pastures.—Milk can always be brought to a proper temperature, by adding boiling water, till the thermometer indicates the requisite degree of heat for the reception of the rennet.

2 Breaking and Gathering of the Curd. The curd is at first cut or broken in various directions, with a cheese knife, to make the whey separate easily, without carrying off the richness of the curd; the broken curd is then allowed time to subside; after this, the knife is used more freely, and the unbroken curd stirred up from the bottom.—The whey is then taken off with a skimming dish, the curd collected into a mass, and squeezed with the back of the skimming dish; it is then cut and pressed with the hands as hard as possible, or a weight may be applied. It is afterwards distributed into two or three pans, and broken with the hands as fine as possible, and a proper quantity of salt sprinkled over it. When it is properly broken, rubbed and salted, a cloth is spread over the cheese vat, and the broken curd being packed into it, and covered up with the cloth, a board is laid over the vat, and a weight, heavy in proportion to the quantity, placed upon it, by which means the remaining whey is pressed out.

When the vats are large, a number of iron skewers are thrust through the sides, where, upon being withdrawn, they leave drains for the whey to run off. When that has almost ceased, so as to scarcely drop, the weight is taken off and the curd is re-broken, then placed again in the vat as before, and repeated, with a clean cloth spread over for the purpose of receiving it, while a drop of whey can be extracted.

6. Management of Cheese in the Press, Manner of Salting, and Management in the Cheese-room.—1. Management in the Press. When the vat is placed in the press, and the weight put on, skewers are used frequently in the course of the day, as before described; after the vat has remained in the press for two or three hours the cheese is taken out and put into warm or hot whey for an hour or two to harden its coat, it is next taken out and wiped dry, when it is again put into the vat and then into the press. Towards evening it is again taken out of the press, another clean dry cloth put on, then placed in the vat upside down, repeating this twice for two days, when it is finally removed.

2. Manner of Salting.—This is generally done during the pressing, by well rubbing the cheeses, each time they are taken from the vats, with salt. Large cheeses are placed into a tub where there is plenty of brine, and remain for several days; being, however, turned daily. The cheeses are then removed to the salting bench, and are carefully rubbed over daily with salt, for eight or ten days; at the expiration of which time they are washed in warm water or whey, dried with a cloth placed on the drying bench, and finally removed to the cheese-house.

3. Management in the Cheese-room.—The processes of salting and drying being completed, the cheeses are smeared over with butter, and then deposited in the cheese-room, which should be both dry and airy.—For the first eight or ten days the cheeses should be smartly rubbed and the butter repeated. After that period, two or three times a week will be sufficient, turning them every day day. To hasten the cooling and maturity of the cheese, the temperature of the room should be warm. *(To be concluded.)*

From the Gardiner (Me.) Standard.

SHEEP IN SUMMER.

Sheep do best in summer on high, dry and rocky land. In a pasture which has more or less northerly aspect and a plenty of shade, they may run together in large flocks, for they seldom crowd together in hot weather, where the shade is in different parts of the pasture. They should have salt by them to lick when they please. If two or three pastures can be furnished, to change their location once a week, so much the better. Hard stocking keeps the grass short and sweet, and of this they are more fond than after the seed stalk springs.

☞Erratum in No. 21, page 164, for *guercifolia* read *quercifolia*.

☞The last paper should have been No. 23 instead of 32.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

PRESERVING EGGS.

Your correspondent, "*Ulmus*," prefers salt for the preservation of eggs—a preference by no means in keeping with his usual good sense.—What is the philosophy of the case? Salt does not exclude air or prevent evaporation. It can act, then, only as it does upon meat; and it often happens that eggs, although salted through, are damaged, if packed in this way. At least such is my experience. The fluids of the egg gradually escape, which suffers the yelk to settle upon one side, where it frequently adheres to the shell. Salt, also, when much is dissolved by moisture from the atmosphere, will often penetrate the eggs so bountifully as to harden the yelk quite through. This nearly destroys them, and I believe in all cases, preservation in salt destroys the vitality of eggs so that they could never be hatched. Eggs have been brought from India to England by sea, and hatched there. These were preserved by having their shells quite covered with a coat of varnish, which was carefully removed before the act of incubation began. The same thing has also been done by covering the shell with lard. All that seems necessary is to exclude the air, and retain the fluids of the egg. Placing the eggs in water will do this; but as water, thus circumstanced, would become putrid, and destroy all in it, this may be prevented by the addition of a little lime. Many who pack eggs in this way suppose the lime acts, by its anti-septick properties, upon the egg, and reasoning hence add so much of this material as to harden and destroy the eggs. I believe so much only as will keep the water sweet, is necessary; and I have myself broken eggs that had been kept in this manner *twenty-four months*, which were perfectly sweet, and in which the yelk and the white were as distinctly separate as ever, and of as natural appearance. This I believe salt could never have accomplished. H.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

Many valuable fruit and shade trees are every year lost by the splitting of their trunks, at the branching of the limbs. Many kinds of trees are prone thus to split, and they are seldom preserved when this happens. Hooping, absurd as it is, has often been tried, and as often failed. I have now growing a thrifty locust that was split in this way by the wind, two years since. I secured it in this manner: With a bit, suited in size to the tree, I bored a hole through the centre of the trunk, a little below the top of the split.—Through this hole I put an iron bolt which filled it, having a head upon one end, and a screw cut upon the other. The head rested upon the bark, and a nut being screwed on at the other end the gaping wound in the tree was closed. To draw it more closely I pressed the limbs towards each other, above, while one turned the nut, until all was tight. The protruding end of the bolt I then filed off, and the growth of the tree, in ninety days covered every part of the bolt and nut from sight. The tree is now as sound as any I have, and certainly is not in danger of failing again *in the same place*. Should this hint be deemed worth recording it may be the means of saving many trees that would otherwise be lost, from splitting as I have mentioned. H.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER

SHEEP.

Mr. Editor—Under this head, your correspondent, Ulmus, in the 19th number of your paper, after making some inquiries, makes sundry observations upon the subject so much at variance with my experience, I take the liberty to send you a few hints on the subject, in answer. He says, "I have often asked the question, whether Western New-York is a good sheep country, and in most cases I have received doubtful answers." And secondly, "What kind of sheep thrive best and yield the greatest profit?" He observes, "I have inclined to think that, compared with our eastern states, including our own state east of Oneida county, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, it is not the best country for sheep."

In answering the questions, that you may judge what weight to give to my opinion, I will advise you that I am a Western Farmer, (on a small scale) and may be prejudiced in favor of our beautiful Western Counties, yet I am pretty well acquainted with sheep in our western counties, having gathered from one to two thousand a year for six years past, over most of them, for slaughter and droving purposes, and wintered from five to ten hundred of all qualities, from the coarse English to the finest Saxon grades.

From this experience, I answer in the affirmative, this is a good country for sheep. On a well regulated wheat farm, the lives of sheep are as safe, and their thrift as sure, as any other stock with the same care in husbanding—at least, so many as can be well kept. If a farm is over stocked with any cattle, they are more liable to accident, disease and death; they soon become a puny race, unsaleable and unprofitable. But a flock of sheep of either fine or coarse wool, well managed, kept fat or thriving, afford a much greater profit than raising neat cattle of the same amount. The growth and increase of a flock of sheep will be equal per cent to the growth of a lot of young neat cattle—the farmer having the advantage in sheep over other cattle of the entire fleece. When growing neat cattle has barely paid a low price for the feed they consume, sheep pay fifty per cent on their selling price.

Our country is well adapted to growing fine wool; and I very much doubt, whether those "beautiful flocks produced in Dutchess, Orange and Ulster counties," which he speaks of, excel either for quality or quantity of fleece, and I am sure they do not in carcase, some of our western flocks. It is often admitted by the eastern graziers, that western sheep grow larger of the same grade, than their eastern raised flocks, which corresponds with my own observation, particularly in the New England States, where their sheep are much inferior in size and weight to ours, of both coarse and fine qualities.

Although it may appear somewhat egotistical in a plain farmer to rely more on his own experiments than upon the opinions and plans of the learned theorist, I am inclined to the former course, and will give you my opinion accordingly, in answer to the second question.

A cross between the common and merinos, from half breed to three fourths, produce the heaviest sheep I have ever seen. They have generally short legs; broad, square, good proportioned frames; fatten easy, and produce more wool than any other grade fine enough for farmer's use, and will bring near to the highest prices. The lambs from this cross are the most active, hardy, and sure to live of any I have raised. I once selected from a neighbor's flock of store sheep ten wethers and one ewe; the ewe, a half blood merino, weighed one hundred and seventy pounds alive, and produced forty-four pounds of tallow. The wethers weighed from one hundred and forty-five to one hundred and ninety-one pounds, which were three-fourths merino. The flock I selected from was about thirty, old and young. I took near all the wethers in the flock. Their feed was no more than a common range of pasture.

For these and many other reasons, I think the western not only a good, but one of the best countries for sheep; that the middling and fine qualities are more preferable than the coarser kinds. Shade.

Bloomfield, June 1.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

CONVERSATIONS ON HORTICULTURE—NO. IV.

D. Well, since I saw you last, I have untopped my trees and set my grafts; but I find more trouble than you told me of.

B. What is the matter?

D. Why the buds on the stock near the grafts have sprouted, and have lifted up the wax plasters so as to endanger the grafts, except where the muslin was well worn and tender: then the sprouts thrust their heads through without damage.

B. It rarely happens that we receive directions so full that nothing can be learned from experience. I forgot to point out this danger, though it has long been my practice carefully to *remove the buds from the head of the stock before the graft is set.* When this is faithfully performed the plaster will protect that part from the weather, for several years.

D. But I find the shoots below the grafts, grow much faster than the grafts; and indeed some of the grafts have not sprouted at all, although they have not shriveled.

B. I ought to have been more particular in my directions. To cut or rub off the sprouts on the stock, especially those near the graft, is an important operation: *many grafts will never sprout without it;* and no graft can come to much, that is closely surrounded by vigorous shoots from the stock.

D. How far from the grafts ought we to clear off all such shoots?

B. If the *heading down* has been performed with *moderation*, every new shoot that arises in consequence of such lopping, ought to be removed. These shoots result from a preternatural effort of the tree to recover from its injuries, and they mark the parts where those efforts are most vigorously made. The flow of sap is abundant; and to suit our purposes it must be confined to the grafts. Every other shoot is a channel through which it runs to waste.

D. I will attend to your advice without much delay.

B. Let me add another caution: *Keep off the caterpillars.* X.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

THE MOUNTAIN ASH.

Of the *Sorbus*, we have two species indigenous to this state; and I can now speak with certainty of their localities. The kind which grows near* *Pultneyville* is the *Sorbus americana;* and though the flowers appear in an *upright* corymb, the weight of the fruit† soon reverses its position, and it becomes *pendant.*

Sorbus microcarpa, as the specific name implies, has *smaller* fruit, and the corymb ? remains erect. The berries are scarlet. It grows among the rocks at the *Little Falls* of the *Mohawk;* and is very ornamental, as well as the other species.

D. T.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

I have cultivated the English filbert six or eight years; the bushes are seven or eight feet high, and enough of them to produce bushels of nuts, if they were productive; but in all this time, the whole amount of my crops taken collectively, has been only three single nuts! I have lived on in the hope of better success until within a few weeks past, when a horticultural friend assured me that from all he had seen and known, nothing better was to be expected; that his filbert tree had been destroyed by accident, and in place of lamenting over his loss, he considered it the removal of an incumbrance from his grounds.

Further inquiries have been made of others, and the result has been a confirmation of the worthlessness of this tree. I believe I have two varieties; at least I got them from different places under different names, but their sterility is much on a par. I now wish to know of the Editor or of some of his correspondents if there is not some other more productive *variety* which may help to amuse us during the long evenings of winter in the nut-cracking line?

A PRACTICAL GARDENER.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.

We have watched the effects of the climate for the two past years upon filberts in this neighborhood. The catkins, or male parts of the flowers, have put forth in good condition; as have also the pistils of female parts; but the latter have been destroyed by late frosts each year, and of course they have not produced fruit. The trees grow vigorously, and do not appear to be injured by the winter.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

TO PRESERVE POTATOES.

To preserve the original flavor of potatoes, as you dig them, or take them from the hole, pack them in tight casks, in layers of sand, which keeps out the air, and preserves them sweet. *S.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

TO PRESERVE BUTTER FRESH.

A writer in the Boston Centinel, states, that when butter comes quick, you must knead it and knead it, until you exclude all the buttermilk, and when you have done so, pack it down in a stone crock, and seal it up air tight, and place it in a cool place, and it will remain sweet any length of time, without a particle of nitric or common salt. It is worth while to try it. *S.

* Vol. I. Page 114.

† Torrey calls the color of tee berries "fulvous;" but *these* are a fine orange approaching to scarlet; and if nurserymen have not this *variety*, they would do well to procure it.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

In your paper of November 26, page 374, is a communication signed, H. G. SPAFFORD, in which he complains of having been misrepresented and abused by your Cleveland correspondent. And not satisfied with accusing me, he goes on to give you a severe rebuke for publishing my remarks.

I have carefully read my communication published in your 340th page, and also Mr. Spafford's criticism, and it seems to my humble comprehension as clear as any thing can be, that my charge, as he chooses to call it, is fully sustained by the quotation you have annexed in a note to Mr. Spafford's. And if it were not thus sustained, he now comes out with an explicit attack on the south shore of Lake Erie, justified, as he says, by his observations for thirty years. It would have been gratifying, if he had condescended to inform us, when his thirty years' observations were made. His language would lead one to suppose he had spent thirty years on the shore of Lake Erie, or if absent a part of the time, that part was on the shore of Ontario.—If he has lived on the shores of Erie thirty years, he is a competent judge. If he has resided five hundred miles distant, on the Hudson river, his thirty years' observations made there would be of less value. If he never spent thirty days at one time on the Connecticut Reserve, or thirty days in all thirty years, it is needless to say, his *observations* would be of little value, however full or accurate his *information* might be. E. Y.

Cleveland, O.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

SHEARING LAMBS.

Mr. A. Reed, of Washington, Pa. shears his early lambs, and finds they winter with less loss than those with heavy fleeces. He thinks thereby the tick, which seems so attached to lambs, is destroyed. *S.

Transactions of the Essex [*Mass.*] *Agricultural Society for* 1831.—Published by the Society

We have received a copy of the above work. It is an octavo pamphlet of 124 pages. The first article is the following address, which was delivered before the Essex Agricultural Society, Mass., on the 29th September, 1831, by HENRY COLMAN.

After having given it a fair perusal, we are of opinion that it will be beneficial to most of readers to publish it, as it contains many valuable facts which should be known by every farmer, some of which are more particularly described in this address, than in most other papers of the kind. It is very difficult in arranging matter to be delivered before an audience, to hit upon subjects which are of such a general nature, that the observations made shall suit all localities and climates; and the reader should consider, first, in what place the scenery was laid; and, next, what were the attendant circumstances as to soil, climate, market, &c. In comparing the value of crops, Mr. Colman has placed Carrots, English Turnips and Ruta Baga, before potatoes. That might be correct in that district of country; but in most of Western New-York, the lands are too new to render the cultivation of carrots a leading object with our farmers, and potatoes may be cultivated with a profit upon lands which, if sowed with carrots, would be attended with a loss. Where lands are calculated for carrots, that are light and mellow, and free from stumps and weeds, we think with Mr. Colman, that they are a most valuable crop for feeding stock.

Accompanying the Address is an essay on irrigation, by Dr. Spofford, secretary of the Essex Agricultural Society, which is well worthy of an attentive perusal; we therefore shall give it a place in the Farmer as soon as possible. The pamphlet also contains plain and concise directions for rearing and feeding silk worms, in tabular form, from Gardner B. Sperry, which we think will be found useful to those engaged in that branch of business.

We shall, as occasion serves, make such extracts from the proceedings of this Society, as we thing will be most interesting to our readers, and return our thanks to Mr. Colman for the compliment.

AN ADDRESS

To the Essex Agricultural Society, delivered at Andover, Mass., 29th Sept., 1831, at their Annual Cattle Show. BY HENRY COLMAN.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Agricultural Society.

I am not insensible to the honor of your appointment on this occasion. I should not, however, have undertaken this duty, but from the consideration that every man is bound to render any practicable service, which the community demands of him. You do not expect an oration. Agriculture has little concern with rhetorical flourishes. Determined principles, plain matters of fact and the results of well conducted experiments, are most useful. These will be the subjects of my address.

I. The first object of a farmer should be to produce as much as he can. We are not speaking of mere amateur farmers, who do not need the products of a farm as a means of subsistence or profit, and who are at liberty to farm as much or as little as they please; nor of your mongrel farmers, a sort of "jack-at-all-trades," who farm a little, and trade a little, and manufacture a little, and jockey a good deal; but of those husbandmen, whose whole dependence is on their farms for their own and the support and comfort of their families. The object of such farmers should be to produce from their farms as much as they can, and of that which is most needed or most profitable. We lay this down as a great principle, and shall presently come to the qualifications which belong to it. Every man should obtain from his farm all that he can. This will require labor and care; but the necessity of labor and care, where they are not excessive, is a blessing, not an evil. Occupation is enjoyment. Idleness is always hazardous to virtue, and renders a man a nuisance to his neighborhood. There is a satisfaction in a farmer's gains, not to be found in many of the occupations of life.—The increase of his products impoverishes no other man; but confers a benefit upon the community, by extending the means of human subsistence, rendering the land which he cultivates more fertile, and inciting others to emulate his example of good husbandry.

There are three modes of increasing the produce of the soil, within the reach of every farmer: draining, ploughing, and manuring. I can only glance at these topics, for it is not my intention to give a treatise on agriculture.

1. First, of draining. There are extensive tracts of low and wet land in the country, enriched by the decay of their own native growth and the copious washings of centuries from the surrounding hills, which require only to be drained, to produce, instead of a worthless herbage, the best of English hay and corn. In many cases, removing the water by opened or covered drains, so formed as to cut off the springs at the sides of the meadow, is all that is necessary. In other cases, the addition of some firmer substance, such as sand, or gravel, or loam, is needed to give it consistency. This in general is to be found in the neighborhood, and may be placed on the meadow at a season when such labor can be easily applied.—In most cases, the materials for manure obtained from the ditches, and the first or the two first crops will defray the expense of the improvement.* Sand contributes to the improvement of such lands, by dividing the soil into fine parts, and rendering it favorable for cultivation and the growth of the finer grasses; both sand and gravel serve to give it firmness; but probably the best mode of managing such meadows, after being well drained, would be to invert the sod, and, after rolling, to cover it with a coating of good loam mixed well with manure, to the depth of about two inches or to apply such a covering without inverting the sod, and to sow the grass seeds immediately upon this. Some lands have been managed in this way with great advantage. A mistake is frequently made in the too copious application of sand or gravel to meadows. So much has been put on as to prevent in a great measure the benefits expected from it. Such applications do nothing towards enriching the soil; but are required only to aid in dividing, drying and giving it firmness. Beyond what is required for these purposes, the application would be hurtful. The first object must be to lay these lands as dry as possible; and it suggests itself as an important improvement, where it is practicable, to erect a small embankment at the outlet of such meadow, with a sluice way and gate, so that the meadow may be flooded at pleasure. Thousands of acres in this country admit of these improvements.—They may be effected at an expense which, by their increased products, would be soon remunerated.

2. The next means of improving land is ploughing. We do not cultivate land enough; not nearly enough. Several farms in the country contain hundreds of acres, with not more than six or ten under the plough. This is not farming; this is only seeing how we can get along without farming; it is, in fact, going to sleep in the cart and leaving the cattle to find their own way. But the land, says the farmer, will not pay for cultivation—there is some such—in general, however, most land will much more than pay for cultivation. But it costs labor; so does every thing else in life, that is worth having. It requires manure—true! but cultivation is the great means of obtaining manure. Cultivation increases the products of the land. The more products, the more stock; the more stock, the more manure; and land in general, under generous cultivation, and frugal management of its products and manure, is capable not only of maintaining but increasing its own fertility. The great law of divine providence holds in this as in other cases, the more you do, the more you can do; to him that hath shall more be given.

The late Col. Taylor, of Virginia, one of the most distinguished farmers in the country, could at one time scarcely manure five acres of his land; but in eighteen years he so increased the products of his farm as to be able to manure one hundred and fifty, from the resources of the farm itself.* This improvement was chiefly effected by the extended cultivation of Indian corn, and a most careful application of the fodder or offal. Cultivate your farm to the extent of your power of manuring and keeping it clean; and the power of manuring may by judicious management be increased to an almost indefinite extent. Land, which, when it is manured, will not more than pay for the labor of cultivation, should be abandoned.

There is a material distinction between ploughing too much land and ploughing land too much. For garden culture and tap-rooted vegetables, the land cannot be in too fine tilth; but for other crops it is not so important; and the great object should be to preserve all the vegetable matter in the soil, that by fermentation and decomposition it may supply food to the growing plants.—The common mode of ploughing green sward, for example, is to tear it in pieces in a rough and careless manner, to leave the sods loose on the surface, and then by harrowing to break them fine, and if possible, to bring all the grass and vegetable matter to the top to be exhaled by the sun and air—a more wasteful process cannot be pursued. Mr. Phinney, an intelligent and practical cultivator in Lexington, Mass., had the curiosity to weigh the vegetable matter in a single foot of sward land, taken from a field which had been mown for a number of years, the soil a light loam with a gravelly bottom, and thinly set with red top and herds grass; and found it to contain nine ounces of vegetable matter, consisting of the roots and tops of the grasses; giving at this rate upwards of twelve and a quarter tons to the acre. This itself would be a very considerable manuring; but this by the usual management is entirely lost. It is therefore of the last importance, in breaking up land, to turn the sod as completely as it can be turned, and at a season when there is the greatest quantity of vegetable matter on the surface; to roll it that the air may be excluded, and all the benefit of the decomposition of the vegetable matter retained in the soil; and afterwards to cultivate the crop as far as possible without disturbing the sod. My own authority is of little importance in the case, though I have for several years practised on this system and been satisfied of its utility; but in addition to the testimony of the gentleman referred to, whose opinions are entitled to great respect, you have the experience in its favor of two as eminent farmers as the country has produced, John Lorain of Pennsylvania, and Earl Stimson of New-York, who have strongly recommended it.

The depth of ploughing and the number of ploughings to be given to land, are to be determined by circumstances. Ploughing is too deep when it buries all the richer parts of the soil, and brings to the top only a cold, gravelly substance, unless you have manure in such abundance that you can create a new vegetable surface. Frequent ploughing in heavy and tenacious soils is useful with caution only, that it must not be done when the land is wet. Frequent ploughing injures light soils, by bringing all the vegetable matter contained in them to the surface, to be exhausted by the sun and air. Ploughing among growing crops is often useful in time of drought. By some well conducted experiments of John C. Curwen, an accurate observer and intelligent farmer, with glasses contrived for the purpose to ascertain the quantity of evaporation from the land, it was found to amount on the fresh ploughed ground to nine hundred and fifty pounds per hour on the surface of a statute acre; whilst on the ground unbroken though the glass stood repeatedly for two hours at a time, there was not the least cloud upon it, which proved that no moisture then arose from the earth. The evaporation from the ploughed land was found to decrease rapidly after the first and second days, depending on the wind and sun. These experiments were carried on for many months. The evaporation after the most abundant rains was not advanced beyond what the earth afforded on being fresh turned up.*

Few operations of husbandry among us are executed in general, in a more slovenly way than ploughing. The half-finished manner in which the sod is turned, the frequent baulks, the ragged and uneven ends of the fields, and the utter disregard of all straight lines, show the importance of our ploughing matches, which it is hoped, with the introduction of better constructed ploughs, will eventually correct these habits and introduce neatness, care and regularity, as convenient and useful in saving labor as they are agreeable in the appearance.

3. I proceed to the third operation upon the land, manuring. Manure is the great means of all successful agriculture. My remarks on this as on other topics, must be brief; and will relate to matters which are not generally considered, rather than to those which are familiar.

The first means of enriching the soil is that to which we have referred, that of ploughing in the vegetable matter, already on the surface. Late ploughing in the spring is doubtless preferable to early, by which means you have the advantage of the early growth of the grass Ploughing-in green crops, which were sowed expressly for this purpose is another mode of enriching land, successfully tried and warmly recommended by some persons, but it is little known among us.† It is objected by many persons; that in this way your return to the land no more than was taken from it; this would be true, if it were not that plants derive much of their support and

* A successful experiment of this kind has been made by Asa T. Newhall, of Lynnfield, where at least ten acres of a sunken and useless bog have been, at a moderate expense, brought into productive English mowing. He has furnished the committee with ample details on the subject, which will be found appended to their Report on Reclaimed Meadows. An improvement of this sort is likewise to be found on the farm of Isaac Osgood, of Andover, where, by good judgment and labor, meadows of some extent have been redeemed and made productive.

* Albany Ag. Tracts, No. 2 p. 56.

* Curwen's Hints, p. 273.

† The Massachusetts Agricultural Society, the last year, gave a premium to William Buckminster, of Framingham, for a successful experiment in turning in two crops of Buck Wheat to the acre, greatly to the improvement of his land. The account is given in their Repository for 1831, vol. x. number iii.

growth from the atmosphere. Another object with every farmer, should be his compost heap. Nothing which is susceptible of decay and so of forming manure, should be lost. There are few farms among us which do not contain upon themselves, either by the road side or in their meadows and swamps, the materials for forming compost manure in great abundance; and farmers will permit me to remind them, that the summer and autumn are the best seasons for making this provision. The saving of liquid manure upon our farms is little attended to. Universally in Flanders, one of the best agricultural countries in Europe, water-tight vaults are constructed under all their stables, and their liquid manure is considered of as much or greater value than their solid manure. Such a practice among us would be of great utility; and by constructing cisterns under our stables to be filled with mud or loam, and by littering our cattle abundantly, this valuable manure which is now lost, might be turned to the best account. But the great means of obtaining manure is from consuming our produce upon the place, in the form of hay or vegetables; where this can be done, and to the extent to which it can be done, we may be sure of the means of increasing the fertility of our farms. Here we come back again to the great circle of reciprocity and mutual connexion and benefit.

Increasing your products will enable you to increase your stock; increasing your stock will increase your manure; increasing your manure will help you to increase your cultivation; increasing your cultivation will increase your products.

This is the golden chain of comfort and wealth which Divine Providence has formed, every link of which is essential to the perfection of the whole. I will remark, in passing, upon the application of manure, it is the opinion of many farmers, that it is better to keep their stable dung until it is a year old and becomes thoroughly rotted; but this practice is condemned by the fullest experiments. Animal manure cannot be applied to the land in too fresh a state, though it would often be beneficial to mix it with other substances. "By fermentation," says Curwen, a practical farmer already quoted, "dung is reduced to one half its bulk, and its quality is reduced in greater proportion. The evaporation from dung is five times as much as from earth and is equal on the surface of an acre to 5000 pounds per hour, and this is losing its most valuable gasses. By making use of dung in its freshest state, the farmer may extend his cropping to one third more land with the same quantity of manure." "The experiments of Arthur Young and other practical and scientific farmers have demonstrated," says Judge Buel, as competent an authority as I can quote, "that animal and vegetable manures, which undergo a complete process of fermentation in the cattle yard, or upon the surface of the ground, lose from thirty to sixty per cent of their fertilizing properties, and if properly spread and buried under the soil, that this loss is prevented, and that a decomposition does immediately take place, even of dry straw, sufficient to answer valuable purposes to the first crop."—"Experiments show," says Mr. Young, "that every atom of vegetable matter in the soil begins to be decomposed immediately, and to want no previous fermentation to enable it to feed plants." The application of fresh stable manures cannot properly be made to crops of small grain, because they tend to increase too much the haulm or stalks of the plant, and expose it to rot and mildew; and because the seeds of weeds will in this way be carried into the fields. But such manures may be most properly applied to hoed crops, and in a sufficient quantity to prepare the ground without further applications, for a crop of small grain.

II. The second great topic to which I ask your attention is the consumption of the produce upon the farm. This should be the object of every farmer. He should produce as much as he can, and should strive so to use up his produce upon his place as to have the means of increasing its productiveness. This suggests two topics of inquiry: the kind of crops to be raised and the mode of applying them.

1. English hay is considered among us as the great crop. The average yield cannot be rated at more than one ton and a half to the acre; a ton in the opinion of many farmers would be a more accurate estimate.—This, at the price which it has borne for several years past, can hardly be considered a valuable crop. It is the crop on which most of our farmers in the neighborhood of large towns, depend for obtaining ready money. But the sale of hay from a farm is subject to serious abatements. For every ton of hay sold from the farm, in order to preserve its fertility, the farmer should return a cord of manure; this, delivered at the farm, cannot be rated at less than two dollars. To this, you are to add the expense of marketing the hay, which in any situation is at least a dollar. A ton of hay, then, consumed on the farm, is worth three dollars more than if sold from the place, i. e. if it bring only ten dollars in the market, and by any mode of consuming it upon his place the farmer can realize that amount from it at home, he may consider it as better worth thirteen dollars on the farm, than ten dollars carried from the place; or, to state the case differently, it is better for the farmer to use it at home, if he can there make it worth seven dollars per ton to him, than to convey it any considerable distance to market and obtain ten for it. At this rate, however, and I can see no fallacy in the calculation, hay at present prices and yielding one or one and a half tons to the acre is not a profitable crop. Indeed, unless where there are extraordinary resources for obtaining manure, such as on the seashore or in the vicinity of bog mud, the sale of hay must be considered as a wasteful kind of husbandry. It is, properly speaking, in many cases, killing the hen that lays the golden egg. *(To be concluded.)*

IMPORTANT TO FLORISTS.—Just published by Hibbert & Buest, of Philadelphia, the "American Flower Garden Directory," containing practical directions for the culture of plants in the "Hot-house, Garden-house, Flower-garden and Rooms or Parlors," &c. &c.

A few copies for sale by the subscribers, (who are the sole Agents,) at their flower & seed store, No. 372, Broadway. SMITH & HOGG.

Smith & Hogg in offering this valuable volume to their friends and customers, would recommend it as replete with all the information expressed in its title page; and to their "Fair Patrons" would submit it as a highly useful and desirable companion.

N. B. S. & H. have removed to their new establishment, 288 Broadway. [june 16-f

---

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have entered into partnership in the seed business, and they assure the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to give the utmost satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. It is the intention of the subscribers to erect an elegant Greenhouse in connection with this establishment, where a choice collection of new, rare, and beautiful flowering plants will be supplied from the New-York Botanic Garden upper end of Broadway; and also from the same establishment the best sorts of Flowering shrubs, Garden roses, Hardy perennial plants, Double Dahlias, Chinese Pœonias, Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, Trees for the streets, &c. &c. They have just received from London, a large importation of garden and flower seeds the growth of 1831, such as Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brocoli, Radish, Pease, Grass Seeds, &c. &c.; and also from Glasgow, Hawthorn quicks for Hedges, Red moss, White moss, and White Provence roses. The trade supplied on the most reasonable terms, and all orders by mail or otherwise, will be punctually attended to. SMITH & HOGG,

New-York, May 1832. No. 388, Broadway

VALUABLE BOOKS.

HOYT, PORTER & CO. No. 6, State-street, Rochester, have for sale, the following valuable works for Farmers and Horticulturists:

Essays on American Silk, with Directions to Farmers for raising Silk Worms, by J. D'Homergue and P. S. Duponceau.

An Essay on the Practicability of cultivating the Honey Bee, in towns and cities, as a source of Domestic Economy and profit, by Jerome V. C. Smith, M. D.—Price 37½ cents.

The New American Gardener, by T. G. Fessenden, editor of the N. E. Farmer, sixth edition—Price $1.

Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia, or Dictionary of facts and useful knowledge, chiefly applicable to Rural and Domestic Economy.

Treatise on Horticulture, embracing descriptions of a great variety of Fruit and ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Grape Vines, Bulbous Flowers, Green-house trees and plants. By Wm. Prince. Price 75 cents.

Treatise on the Vine, by Wm. Prince—price $1 50.

Pomological Manuel, Vols. I. and II. by W. R. Prince. $1 00.

The Genesee Farmer, Vol. I.—price $2,50.

Elements of Agricultural Chemistry, in a course of Lectures for the Board of Agriculture, by Sir Humphrey Davy, to which is added a Treatise on Soils and Manures. Price $1,50.

The Complete Cattle-Keeper, or Farmer's and Grazier's Guide in the choice and management of Cattle and Sheep. By B. Lawrence—a new work. Price $1.

The Farmer's Assistant, being a Digest of all that relates to Agriculture and Rural Affairs. By John Nicholson. Price $1,50.

The Gentleman's New Pocket Farrier, by R. Mason. Fifth edition. Price $1.

Our Neighborhood, or Letters on Horticulture. By a Lady of New-Jersey. Price $1,00.

A Treatise on the Origin, progressive improvement, and the present state of the Silk Manufacture. By Dr. Lardner. Price 75 cents.

The Journal of a Naturalist.

"Plants, trees, and stones, we note,
Birds, insects, beasts, and many rarer things."
Price 50 cts.

Manual of the Practical Naturalist. Price 50 cents.

The New-York Gardener, or Twelve Letters from a Farmer to his Son. Price 37½ cents.

BIBLIOTHECA CLSSICA:

OR a Dictionary of all the principal names and terms relating to the Geography, Topography, History, Literature, and Mythology of Antiquity and of the Ancients, with Chronological Table—By I. Lempriere, 7th revised Editon, just published,

for sale by HOYT, PORTER & CO.

EDUCATION.

INDUSTRY AND ECONOMY.

Idleness is an inlet to most other vices; while, by industry, the powers of the mind are turned to good account. Usefulness of character depends much on diligence. Early to accustom children to industry, application and perseverance, is a necessary part of education. If indulged in idleness when young, application to business will afterwards be irksome. They should early be made sensible of the value of time; they should be made to understand that no economy is so essential as the economy of time: and that as by squandering pence, we are very soon deprived of pounds, so, by wasting minutes, we shall lose not only hours, but days and months. We must endeavor to inspire children with thespirit inculcated in the following precept: "Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might."

For a young woman to have been properly instructed in the management of a family, is far more essential to her than all the elegant arts on which so much time and expense are by some bestowed. If she has been made acquainted with every particular circumstance of a servant's duty, takes an active part in family concerns, combines frugality with plenty, retrenches superfluous cost and decoration, and thus is fitted to meet adverse as well as prosperous circumstances, she will be useful and respectable in her father's family, and particularly so in a married state. When domestic economy is viewed in this light, is there a woman that would disdain to rank it among her accomplishments? Or a sensible man who would not prize it in his wife?

Whatever may be our occupation in life, there is in an industrious, upright, liberal and benevolent mind, an inherent dignity, that will meet with esteem from all whose opinion deserves to be regarded.

And as frugality and industry are by no means necessarily connected with an avaricious disposition, the most opulent parent ought not to be ashamed to adopt, in the economical education of his children; the excellent motto, "waste not, want not." Early habits of care, and early aversion and contempt of waste, are interesting lessons for children to learn. The most industrious and frugal are frequently the most liberal and benevolent. And it is upon this principle, that children should be taught, not only to save, but that they are responsible for making a right use of what they save, or possess.

While encouraging children in industrious habits, let us not forget or neglect to encourage industry at their books, and to afford them opportunities for mental improvement, to qualify them rightly to enjoy the necessary intercourse with mankind.

MANNERS.

Good manners add lustre to virtue. Their object is to oblige, and pay proper attention to others. In order therefore to inspire children with such a disposition, we should endeavor early to infuse the spirit of that precept—"Honor all men;" and teach them, that kindness and civility are due to all: that a haughty, positive, or contemptuous manner, is not only ill bred, but unchristian; and especially to be avoided in our behavior to servants, or those in inferior stations of life. To these they should never be suffered to behave with haughtiness, nor even to speak with a commanding tone of voice; as it will have a direct tendency to cherish pride and self-importance.

It is also necessary to guard children against vulgar habits, and loud talking and laughing. Whispering in company does not comport with good manners, and mimicry is the favorite amusement of low minds. Speaking, when it interrupts reading or conversation, and the habit of contradicting others, are improper, and should be checked.

At meals, children of suitable age should be admitted to the able with the family, when convenient. This privilege will improve their manners, and tend to prevent bashfulness and awkwardness.

METHOD AND ORDER.

Method is the hinge of business; and it requires order and punctuality. These we must teach our children principally by example. Let them see, that we rise early, have regular habits, as much as may be, for the employments of the day, that we are careful to do one thing at a time, and every thing at its right time; that we stick to the business we have in hand, as far as unexpected incidents allow; that we may never put off till to-morrow what may be done to-day; that we adopt the maxim, "a place for every thing, and every thing in its place."—Let them be taught also, that what is worth doing, is worth doing well.

It is for want of method and order that some people who have much to do, get but little done. They are frequently in a hurry, have many things begun, but none finished.

Whatever children hear read, or spoken of in terms of approbation, will give a strong bias to their minds. Hence the necessity of guarding conversation in families, as well as excluding books and companions that have tendency to vitiate the heart.

TRUTH AND SINCERITY.

We should labor to excite in children a detestation of all that is mean, cunning, or false, and to inspire them with a spirit of openness honor, and candor, making them feel how noble it is, not merely to speak the truth, but to speak the simple, unaltered truth, whether it tell for or against themselves. But to effect this, our example must uniformly concur with our instructions. Our whole behavior to them should be fair and without artifice. We should never deceive them, never employ cunning to gain our ends, or to spare present trouble. For instance, to assure a child that the medicine he is to take is pleasant, when it is not so. Artifice is generally detected, even by children. There is much in the old proverb, "a cunning trick helps but once, and hinders ever after."

Great caution is required in making promises: but when made, children should see that we are rigid in performing them: our word passed must not be broken

The meanness of tale-bearing and detraction should be strongly impressed upon the mind in early life: and children reminded, that, not only duty, but a sense of honor, should lead them not to speak that of an absent person which they would not speak, were he present.

If we have grounds to suppose a child guilty of misconduct, it is better to ascertain the truth by our own observation, or the evidence of others, than by forced confession from himself. Yet sometimes it may be necessary to question him in order to find out the certainty. This must be done with great caution not with that vehemence and hurry so commonly employed on such occasions; but with calmness and affection; caution him against answering in haste; reminding him of the importance and happy consequences of speaking the truth; of our willingness to forgive, if he freely confesses his fault, and shows himself upright and honorable in his conduct.

And to establish a habitual regard to the principle of honesty, children should not be permitted to pick up the smallest article without inquiring to whom it belongs. This easy rule, and asking leave, even when very young, before they they take any thing, will give them a strong regard to the property of others. To habituate children to ask permission, is equivalent to seeking advice in more advanced years.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have entered into partnership in the seed business, and they assure the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to give the utmost satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. It is the intention of the subscribers to erect an elegant Greenhouse in connection with this establishment, where a choice collection of new, rare, and beautiful flowering plants will be supplied from the New-York Botanic Garden upper end of Broadway; and also from the same establishment the best sorts of Flowering shrubs, Garden roses, Hardy perennial plants, Double Dahlias, Chinese Pœonias, Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, Trees for the streets, &c. &c. They have just received from London, a large importation of garden and flower seeds the growth of 1831, such as Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brocoli, Radish, Pease, Grass Seeds, &c. &c.; and also from Glasgow, Hawthorn quicks for Hedges, Red moss, White moss, and White Provence roses. The trade supplied on the most reasonable terms, and all orders by mail or otherwise, will be punctually attended to. SMITH & HOGG,

New-York, May 1832. No. 388, Broadway

THE IMPORTED HORSE, BUSSORAH,

IS now on his stand, at GENESEO, and will remain until the 20th July. This Horse was imported from Arabia, by Mr. Ogden, of N. York, and sold to C. W. Van Ranst for $5,000. He unites more beauty, power and action, than any Horse in America. He will stand at $20 the season, and 30 to insure. The owner of Bussorah will give a premium of $50 to the best colt got by Bussorah this season and foaled next year (1833) and the free services to the dam of the colt next year. For particulars see bills. *Geneseo, May 9th* 1832. [may 22-r2m

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers for sale the *Farm* on which he resides, containing 57 acres of land, not excelled for richness or fertility, being within half a mile of the centre of business, on which are a good dwelling house, two large barns, wood house, corn house, and other out buildings, a large superior garden, an orchard beginning to bear of about 400 apple trees, of from 60 to 80 different kinds mostly winter fruit, and of the choisest descriptions; 30 to 40 different varieties of pears, with cherries, peaches, quinces, and all the smaller varieties of fruits.

ap 23-arf JOHN W. STRONG.

NEW BOOKS.

PITCAIRN'S Island being vol. 31 Harper's Family Library; Kieth's Evidences of Popery, Odd Volume; Text Book of Popery; *Reports on Rail Roads;* Evelina, being vol. 21 & 22 Library of select Novels; Wirt's British Spy containing a Biography of the author.

may 29 *HOYT, PORTER & CO.*